CLAIMS

1. A composition for delivery of azatadine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of azatadine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of azatadine and condensing the heated vapor of azatadine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% azatadine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

2. The composition according to Claim 1, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

3. The composition according to Claim 2, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

4. A composition for delivery of brompheniramine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of brompheniramine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of brompheniramine and condensing the heated vapor of brompheniramine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% brompheniramine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

5. The composition according to Claim 4, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

6. The composition according to Claim 5, wherein the aerosol particles are

formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

7. A composition for delivery of carbinoxamine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of carbinoxamine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of carbinoxamine and condensing the heated vapor of carbinoxamine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% carbinoxamine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

8. The composition according to Claim 7, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

9. The composition according to Claim 8, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

10. A composition for delivery of chlorpheniramine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of chlorpheniramine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of chlorpheniramine and condensing the heated vapor of chlorpheniramine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% chlorpheniramine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

11. The composition according to Claim 10, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

12. The composition according to Claim 11, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

13. A composition for delivery of clemastine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of clemastine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of clemastine and condensing the heated vapor of clemastine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% clemastine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

14. The composition according to Claim 13, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

15. The composition according to Claim 14, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

16. A composition for delivery of cyproheptadine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of cyproheptadine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of cyproheptadine and condensing the heated vapor of cyproheptadine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% cyproheptadine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

17. The composition according to Claim 16, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

18. The composition according to Claim 17, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

19. A composition for delivery of loratadine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of loratadine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of loratadine and condensing the heated vapor of loratadine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% loratadine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

20. The composition according to Claim 19, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

21. The composition according to Claim 20, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

22. A composition for delivery of pyrilamine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of pyrilamine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of pyrilamine and condensing the heated vapor of pyrilamine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% pyrilamine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

23. The composition according to Claim 22, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

24. The composition according to Claim 23, wherein the aerosol particles are

formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

25. A composition for delivery of hydroxyzine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of hydroxyzine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of hydroxyzine and condensing the heated vapor of hydroxyzine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% hydroxyzine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

26. The composition according to Claim 25, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

27. The composition according to Claim 26, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

28. A composition for delivery of promethazine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of promethazine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of promethazine and condensing the heated vapor of promethazine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% promethazine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

29. The composition according to Claim 28, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

30. The composition according to Claim 29, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

31. A method of producing azatadine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of azatadine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the azatadine to form a heated vapor of the azatadine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the azatadine comprising less than 5% azatadine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

32. The method according to Claim 31, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{9} particles per second.

33. The method according to Claim 32, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

34. A method of producing bromopheniramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of bromopheniramine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the bromopheniramine to form a heated vapor of the bromopheniramine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the bromopheniramine comprising less than 5% bromopheniramine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

35. The method according to Claim 34, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{9} particles per second.

36. The method according to Claim 35, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

37. A method of producing carbinoxamine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of carbinoxamine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the carbinoxamine to form a heated vapor of the carbinoxamine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the carbinoxamine comprising less than 5% carbinoxamine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

38. The method according to Claim 37, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

39. The method according to Claim 38, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

40. A method of producing chlorpheniramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of chlorpheniramine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the chlorpheniramine to form a heated vapor of the chlorpheniramine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the chlorpheniramine comprising less than 5% chlorpheniramine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

41. The method according to Claim 40, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

42. The method according to Claim 41, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

43. A method of producing clemastine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of clemastine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the clemastine to form a heated

vapor of the clemastine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the clemastine comprising less than 5% clemastine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

44. The method according to Claim 43, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

45. The method according to Claim 44, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

46. A method of producing cyproheptadine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of cyproheptadine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the cyproheptadine to form a heated vapor of the cyproheptadine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the cyproheptadine comprising less than 5% cyproheptadine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

47. The method according to Claim 46, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

48. The method according to Claim 47, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

49. A method of producing loratadine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of loratadine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the loratadine to form a heated vapor of the loratadine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the loratadine comprising less than 5% loratadine degradation products, and an

aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

50. The method according to Claim 49, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

51. The method according to Claim 50, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

52. A method of producing pyrilamine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of pyrilamine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the pyrilamine to form a heated vapor of the pyrilamine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the pyrilamine comprising less than 5% pyrilamine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

53. The method according to Claim 52, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

54. The method according to Claim 53, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

55 A method of producing hydroxyzine acid in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of hydroxyzine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the hydroxyzine to form a heated vapor of the hydroxyzine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the hydroxyzine comprising less than 5% hydroxyzine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

56. The method according to Claim 55, wherein the aerosol particles are formed

at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

57. The method according to Claim 56, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

58. A method of producing promethazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of promethazine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the promethazine to form a heated vapor of the promethazine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the promethazine comprising less than 5% promethazine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

59. The method according to Claim 58, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

60. The method according to Claim 59, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.